

## LATEST FOREIGN NEWS.

The S. S. Zealandia, Captain Webber, arrived on Saturday morning, and brings dates to the 27th Sept mber. We call the following news items from our exchanges:

The German Government has forbidden the new corvettes Ting Yuen and Chen Yuen, built for China, to leave Kiel under the German flag.

The Chinese Government has applied through Mr. Young, United States Minister at Peking, for 300 square feet for its display at the approaching New Orleans Exhibition.

Le Soleil publishes an article over the signature of Herve, the well-known Orleanist, in which the writer asserts that the relations between England and France are so strained that a rupture is feared. He expresses the hope, however, that such a disaster may be averted.

A Paris correspondence in the *Morning News* says a correspondent well known to American newspapers has eloped with the young wife of an English nobleman. Detectives have tracked the fugitives to Brussels. It is believed they have taken passage to the Colonies. The lady is stated to be the most beautiful woman in Europe, and the elopement is considered very incomprehensible by her relatives and friends. The journalist is old enough to be the father of the lady. The names have not been made public.

The cholera is increasing to an alarming extent in Genoa.

The *National Gazette* expresses the belief that Germany, Austria and Russia will support any step taken by France in regard to the Egyptian financial question.

The *Telegraphe* asserts that the difference of views between Prime Minister Ferry and General Camponon, Minister of War, it is expected will lead to the resignation of the latter.

A Shanghai dispatch to the *Times* states that the Franco-Russian alliance means disintegration of China and its partition between those two countries, France taking the three southern provinces and Russia having China as a recruiting ground for her armies, the two countries being connected by railways. The alliance also establishes a Franco-Russian preponderance in Europe, and is therefore fraught with danger to Germany. It also means the extinction of the China trade, and imperils all the English possessions in the East.

It is said Ferry is anxious for a peaceful understanding with China.

De Lesseps says he proposes to visit Panama early in 1885 to investigate a section of the canal.

It is reported that the Servian peasants on the Bulgarian frontier are preparing to invade Klieutch and to seize the crops.

The British Parliament will be asked at the coming session to make provision for the eldest son of the Prince of Wales.

A Shanghai dispatch to the *Times* says: A new complication has arisen in the French-Chinese difficulty. The blocking of the bar at the mouth of the Woosung river has been ordered by the Chinese authorities, although the passage for the ships of neutrals is to be left. This action is due to the Chinese disbelief in the promises of the French. A veritable panic prevails at Shanghai, and the merchants of the neutral powers have asked the naval commanders of the powers to take some action. The British Consul has advised the Chinese authorities to obtain skilled English assistants to keep the traffic open. Russian Consuls have offered to protect French interests whenever the French Consuls leave. The Russian fleet in Chinese waters comprises one iron-clad, three cruisers, two privateers and six gunboats. Three other ironclads are expected to arrive. This strength, in view of the smallness of Russian interests in China, is considered significant.

A dispatch from the French Consul of Khartoum has been received confirming the previous reports that the siege of that city had been raised. The dispatch further states that the country in the neighborhood of Khartoum is freed from the rebels and the obtaining of food supplies is comparatively easy.

Henry Clay, grandson of the great Henry Clay, was shot by Andy Wepler at Louisville last month, in a self-imposed duel occasioned by the refusal of Wepler to loan Clay money. Clay died from the effects of the wound.

Prince Bismarck has gone back to Varzin. Before leaving Berlin he paid a visit to Baron de Courcel, the French Minister.

## SESSION LAWS OF 1884.

## AN ACT

To amend an Act entitled "An Act to Regulate the Sale of Spirituous Liquors," Approved the Seventh Day of August, A. D. 1882.

Be it Enacted by the King and the Legislative Assembly of the Hawaiian Islands, in the Legislature of the Kingdom assembled:

SECTION 1. That Section 5 of said Act be and hereby is amended so as to read as follows:

"Section 5. Whoever shall distill any spirituous liquor in this Kingdom (except the under a license issued pursuant to an Act approved on the 13th day of July, A. D. 1874, entitled "An Act authorizing the Minister of the Interior to grant to owners of mills for the manufacture of sugar, licenses to distill spirituous liquor,") shall be liable to a fine of not less than fifty dollars, nor more than one thousand dollars, and in default of payment of such fine shall be imprisoned at hard labor for any term not exceeding two years. The possession of such distilled liquor shall be prima facie evidence of the distillation thereof, and it shall be incumbent on the party or parties having possession thereof, to prove their innocence of distilling the same."

SECTION 2. That Section 10 of said Act be and the same is hereby amended so as to read as follows:

"Section 10. Before granting such wholesale license to vend spirituous liquors, the applicant shall pay for the use of the Hawaiian Government, five hundred dollars, and give a bond to the Minister of the Interior in the penalty of one thousand dollars, with at least one sufficient surety to be approved by said Minister."

SECTION 3. That another Section called Section 16A, shall be inserted after Section 16, which shall read as follows:

"Section 16A. It shall not be lawful for any retailer of spirituous liquors to sell the same to minors or women or to any person or persons who may be habitually intemperate. Any retailer violating either of the above regulations shall be subject to a fine of not less than ten or more than fifty dollars for each and every offense."

SECTION 4. That Section 43 of said Act is hereby repealed.

SECTION 5. This Act shall go into effect from and after its passage, and all Acts and part of Acts in contravention of this Act are hereby repealed.

Approved this 29th day of August, A. D. 1884.

KALAKAUA, REX.

## AN ACT

To AUTHORIZE THE MINISTER OF THE INTERIOR TO PURCHASE CERTAIN LANDS AT MOLOKAI.

Be it Enacted by the King and the Legislative Assembly of the Hawaiian Islands, in the Legislature of the Kingdom assembled:

SECTION 1. The Minister of the Interior is hereby empowered to purchase all lands, the title to which is now held and owned by private persons within the precincts of the Government Reservation, used for the Leper Settlement at Molokai.

SECTION 2. In every case where no agreement about the price of such lands can be made between the Minister of the Interior and the owners, there shall be appointed three disinterested persons who shall appraise the value of said lands and improvements; one of whom shall be appointed by the Minister of the Interior, one by the owner of the land, and the two thus appointed shall choose the third member, and such appraisement shall be binding upon the parties, unless the party who may be dissatisfied with such appraisement shall, within twenty days after notice of such appraisement, appeal therefrom.

SECTION 3. The appeal mentioned in Section 2 shall be taken to the Supreme Court, sitting in Banco, who shall decide the question upon the testimony presented before the appraisers, and no new evidence shall be allowed to be given on such appeal. The Supreme Court may, upon such appeal, approve, reverse or modify the appraisement; and such decision of the Supreme Court shall be final and binding upon the parties to the controversy, and the owner of said land shall not be subjected to the payment of the costs of such appeal.

SECTION 4. The owner of such lands shall deliver possession of the same to the officers in charge of the Leper Settlement within sixty days after the appraisement becomes final, and the Minister of the Interior shall forthwith, after such delivery, pay to the owner the sum fixed by the appraisement or decision; and upon such payment the title to said lands shall become and remain vested in the Government.

SECTION 5. A copy of the appraisement or decision, duly certified with the certificate of the Minister of the Interior, of the payment or tender of the sum appraised or decreed duly acknowledged by said Minister, shall be recorded and be deemed sufficient record evidence of the change of title.

SECTION 6. This Act shall go into force from and after its passage.

Approved this 29th day of August, A. D. 1884.

KALAKAUA, REX.

## AN ACT

To REGULATE THE PRACTICE IN SUITS FOR THE RECOVERY OF PERSONAL PROPERTY.

Be it Enacted by the King and the Legislative Assembly of the Hawaiian Islands, in the Legislature of the Kingdom assembled:

SECTION 1. The plaintiff in an action to recover the possession of personal property may, at the time of issuing

the summons or at any time before issue being joined in such action, claim the delivery to him of such property, as provided in this Chapter.

SECTION 2. Where a delivery is claimed, an affidavit shall be made by the plaintiff, or by some one in his behalf, showing:

1st. That the plaintiff is the owner of the property claimed, (particularly describing it) or is lawfully entitled to the possession thereof.

2nd. That the property is unlawfully detained by the defendant.

3rd. That the same has not been taken for a tax, assessment or fine pursuant to a statute, or seized under an execution or an attachment against the property of the plaintiff, or if so seized, that it is by the statute, exempt from such seizure.

4th. The actual value of the property.

SECTION 3. The plaintiff or his attorney may thereupon, by an endorsement in writing upon the affidavit, or by other written request thereto attached, require the Marshal, or his Deputy, or the Sheriff of the Island where the suit is brought or his Deputy, to take the property from the defendant. Provided that no property shall be taken by virtue of this Act, beyond the jurisdiction of the court from which such process issues.

SECTION 4. Upon receipt of the affidavit and notice, with a written undertaking executed by two or more sufficient sureties approved by the Marshal or by his Deputy, or by such said Sheriff, or by his Deputy, to the effect that they are bound to the defendant in double the value of the property, as stated in the affidavit, for the prosecution of the action, for the return of the property to the defendant, if return thereof be adjudged, and for the payment to him of such sum as may from any cause be recovered against the plaintiff, the Marshal or his Deputy, Sheriff or his Deputy, shall forthwith take the property described in the affidavit, if it be in the possession of the defendant or his agent, and retain it in his custody.

He shall also, without delay, serve on the defendant a copy of the affidavit, notice and undertaking, by delivering the same to him personally, if he can be found; or to his agent from whose possession the property is taken; or if neither can be found, by leaving them at the usual place of abode of either, with some person of suitable age and discretion; or if neither have any known place of abode, by putting them in the nearest post-office, post paid, and addressed to the defendant.

SECTION 5. The defendant may, within two days after the service upon him, or his agent, as above provided, of a copy of the affidavit and undertaking, or if he be served with such copy upon an island other than that upon which such action is commenced, within ten days after such service, give notice in writing to the Marshal, his Deputy, Sheriff, or his Deputy, at the seat of the Court issuing the process therein, that he objects to the sufficiency of the sureties. If he fails to give such notice within the time specified, he shall be deemed to have waived all objection to them. When the defendant excepts, the sureties, or others in their place shall justify, as hereinafter provided; but where other sureties are substituted for the original, there shall be a new undertaking.

SECTION 6. The police officer approving the sureties as mentioned in Section 4 of this Act, and their superiors shall be responsible for the sufficiency of the sureties until the objection to them is either waived, as hereinbefore provided, or until they justify.

SECTION 7. The plaintiff's sureties, in case their sufficiency shall be objected to, as provided in Section 5 of this Chapter, shall, within two days after such exception made, justify before a Judge or Clerk of some Court of Record, or before a Police or District Justice, in the manner hereinafter provided. If they, or others in their place fail to so justify, the Marshal or Sheriff must redeliver the property to the defendant on demand.

SECTION 8. The manner of justifying shall be by making oath to the following facts, by each surety:

1st. That he is resident within the Kingdom, (stating his place of residence,) and is either a freeholder or a householder therein.

2nd. That he is worth the amount specified in his undertaking to the defendant, over and above all debts and liabilities in property unencumbered, and not exempt from sale under execution. To this end they may be examined by the Judge, Clerk or Justice, or by the defendant or his attorney, if present, concerning the sufficiency. The examination shall, in all cases, be reduced to writing and subscribed by the surety, if required by the defendant. The officer holding such examination shall certify the same and attach it to the written undertaking of the sureties.

SECTION 9. Where the objection to the sureties is waived, as provided in Section 5 of this Chapter, or if, after such objection having been made, the sureties or their substitutes shall justify as provided in Section 8 of this Chapter, the Marshal or other officer having charge of the property taken from the defendant shall immediately deliver the same to the plaintiff.

SECTION 10. In all suits brought in Police or District Courts under this Chapter, the Marshal, his Deputy, Sheriff or his Deputy, shall deliver the property, when taken, direct to the plaintiff.

SECTION 11. If the property taken be claimed by any other person than the defendant or his agent, and such person shall make affidavit of his title thereto, or of his right to the possession thereof, stating the grounds of such title or right, and serve the same on the Marshal, his Deputy Sheriff, or his Deputy, such officer shall not be bound to keep the property or deliver it to the plaintiff, unless the plaintiff, on demand upon him or his agent, shall indemnify such officer against such claim by a sufficient undertaking executed by two sufficient sureties, accompanied by their affidavit, (if such officer require,) that they are each worth double the value of the property as set forth in the affidavit of the plaintiff, over and above mortgage debts and other liens upon their property, and that they are householders or freeholders resident within the Kingdom.

SECTION 12. At any time before the delivery of the property to the plaintiff the defendant may, if he do not